

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-7. (canceled)

Claim 8. (currently amended): A method for producing an organic-inorganic composite material comprising:

at least one organic polymer selected from the group of polyamide, polyurethane, and polyurea,

and an inorganic compound particle selected from the group consisting of metal oxides of groups 3 to 12 transition metal elements of the periodic table, metal oxides of main metal elements selected from the group consisting of 13 Al, 31 Ga, 32 Ge, 49 In, 50 Sn, 51 Sb, 82 Pb and 83 Bi of the periodic table, metal hydroxides of said transition and main metal elements, and metal carbonates of said transition and main metal elements, which is finely dispersed in the organic polymer matrix,

wherein the inorganic compound particles have an average particle size which is not greater than 500nm 50 nm, and

the content of the inorganic compound particles in the composite is from 20 to 80 weight % per 100 weight % of the composite,

said method comprising:

mixing and reacting:

(A) an organic solution formed by dissolving at least one compound selected from the group consisting of halide dicarboxylates dichloroformate compounds and phosgene compounds in an organic solvent; and

(B) a basic aqueous solution comprising:

a metal compound of at least one of a metal oxide, a metal hydroxide and a metal carbonate of at least one alkali metal element and at least one metal element selected from the group consisting of groups 3 to 12 transition metal elements of the periodic table and main metal elements selected from the group consisting of 13 Al, 31 Ga, 32 Ge, 49 In, 50 Sn, 51 Sb, 82 Pb and 83 Bi of the periodic table, and a diamine.

Claim 9. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, comprising:

using the organic solvent which is insoluble in water as an organic medium for (A) the organic solution, and

reacting by a polycondensation reaction which is a boundary phase polycondensation reaction generated only at the boundary phase between (A) the organic solution and (B) the aqueous solution.

Claim 10. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 9, comprising spinning fibers while drawing the composite film generated at the boundary phase between (A) the organic solution and (B) the aqueous solution.

Claim 11. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein the organic solvent is an organic medium which is soluble in water.

Claim 12. canceled

Claim 13. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein the metal compound used for the aqueous solution has a higher basicity than that of the diamine.

Claim 14. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, comprising polycondensation reacting of (A) the organic solution and (B) the aqueous solution, wherein the reaction temperature is from -10°C to 50°C.

Claim 15. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite material according to claim 8, wherein the inorganic compound is a metal oxide.

Claim 16. (previously presented): The method for producing the organic-inorganic composite

material according to claim 15, wherein the metal oxide is aluminum oxide.